

EPISCOPALIANS TOOK INTEREST IN BALL SCORE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, of Boston, was re-elected president of the house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal General convention here today. He was opposed by the Rev. James E. Freeman, of Minneapolis. The convention met in triennial session today. Dr. Mann was first elected president of the house of deputies at the convention in New York in 1913.

Dr. James McNaughton, director of Bithynia High School, Constantinople, spoke at a mass meeting tonight. He described the conditions of Armenian Christians in Turkey as comprising the darkest page in Christian history, and said that more than a million native Christians in Asia Minor, were facing death from starvation and exposure. Dr. McNaughton made an appeal for the observance of October 31 and 22 as Armenian and Assyrian relief days, pointing out that President Wilson recently issued a proclamation asking the people of the United States to set aside this day.

Notes giving the result of the world's series ball game were passed among the delegates in the house of deputies this afternoon. The Massachusetts delegation manifested much enthusiasm. Right Rev. Wm. F. Faber, bishop of Montana, read the score to the house of bishops.

Right Rev. Thomas F. Gallor, of Memphis, bishop of Tennessee, was elected chairman of the house of bishops of the forty-fourth general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church. Bishop Gallor succeeded Bishop Boyd Vincent, of Southern Ohio, who has served the prescribed six years.

The Rev. Samuel Hart, of Middletown, Conn., was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The Rev. Henry Anstice, of New York, was elected secretary of the house of bishops, the lower house of the convention, while the Rev. C. M. Davis, of St. Louis; the Rev. W. C. Prout, of Herkimer, N. Y.; and the Rev. James G. Glass, of Anniston, Ala., were chosen assistants.

Following the organization of the two houses, they met late today in the first joint session of the convention. Henry W. Kiel, mayor of St. Louis, welcomed them on behalf of the city. George W. Pepper, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Reginald H. Weller, bishop of Fond du Lac, replied for the convention. It was announced that tomorrow the two houses will take up the regular business of the convention.

Delivering the president's address, Dr. Mann spoke of "the shadow cast upon the church by the war between Christian nations," and pointed out that "nothing we may do or say here can bring peace to those war-torn people of Europe."

A resolution, drafted today by Robert H. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine, to be presented to the general convention, would lift the bar against women sitting as delegates on the floor of the convention provided they are chosen by their dioceses or missionary districts.

Tonight the delegates attended a mass meeting for the discussion of the condition of the Assyrians and Armenians. The Right Rev. Wm. Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts; Paul Shimon of Persia, and Dr. James McNaughton of Constantinople were the speakers.

**SIR EDWARD CARSON
ON CONSCRIPTION**

(Continued from page one)

serve power of Ireland, must be raised and debated before long.

The house agreed to vote the credit asked for by Premier Asquith, virtually no criticism being offered to his statement.

George J. Wardle on behalf of the labor party, declared that a great majority of his party were in full sympathy with the objects the premier had outlined as the aims of the war.

The minister for war, Mr. Lloyd-George, met with strong criticism in the house on account of recent public utterances to the effect that the European war was to be a fight to a finish and that Great Britain would tolerate no outside interference in the direction of peace.

Several members took part in the discussion and Charles P. Trevelyan, formerly parliamentary secretary for education, wanted to know how, if the government blocked mediation, the allies were to discover Germany's terms of peace.

"We are ignorant of the commitments of the allies on the situation of annexation of territory," he continued, "must we continue the war until Russia is in possession of Constantinople?"

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GERMAN TROOPS MAKE ENTRANCE INTO RUMANIA

(Continued from Page One)

of 3,559,018. The figures are declared to have been compiled from German official lists.

Demands Greek Fleet

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Vice Admiral Dartige du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, has presented an ultimatum to Greece, demanding that Greece hand over the entire Greek fleet, except the armored cruiser Averoff and the battleships Lemnos and Kilkis, to the allied forces by one o'clock Wednesday afternoon, according to Reuters Athens correspondent. Demand is also made for the control of the Piraeus-Larissa railway.

"The minister of marine," the correspondent continues, "says Vice Admiral Dartige du Fournet's demands will be complied with and that the fleet will be handed over before the prescribed time."

The demands were made as a precautionary measure to insure the safety of the allies' fleet.

It is explained that the dispatch of artillery and ammunition to the interior, the movement of Greek ships and the continued activity of the reservist leagues have aroused fear of a disturbance at points where the allies' war vessels are anchored and also endanger the security of the allied troops on the Balkan front.

Vice Admiral Du Fournet demands the disarming of the Kilkis, Lemnos and Averoff and the dismantling of the forts on the coast while the two forts commanding the fleet's moorings are to be made over to the admiral. Control of certain points must also be placed in the hands of the Anglo-French authorities.

The Greek navy consists of five battleships, three armored cruisers, a coast defense ship, ten gunboats, seventeen torpedo boat destroyers, nine torpedo boats, three submarines and several transports and other craft. The Greek naval force has been estimated at 4000 officers and men.

Recently there have been reports that Greek warships had deserted the navy and joined the revolutionary forces.

The best ships in the Greek navy are the Kilkis and Lemnos, which are the former American battleships Idaho and Mississippi. These vessels were sold to Greece in 1914, Greece paying \$12,345,252 for them.

Some of the smaller craft were captured from Turkey in 1897. At the outbreak of the war Greece had two dreadnaughts under construction, one in France and the other in Germany, and a protected cruiser building in England.

It is probable that the dispatch of Reuters' correspondent was delayed in transmission from Athens to London.

How Trench Was Taken

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE (via Paris), Oct. 11.—(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)—There was tense excitement but no flurry, on the French front just before the assault delivered yesterday. The men stood to their arms coolly; they looked to the breaches of their rifles, loaded their magazines, loosened bayonets in the scabbards, fixed the straps of their steel helmets and tightened their belts. Some of them sat down with their backs against the side of the trench, writing what might be their last messages home, while waiting for the word to "go over." There was no hesitation when this word came. The men with confidence, all their muscles taut, clambered over, sprang forward and gained the ground they had been sent to win.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, had the opportunity of being in the midst of the preparations. The first line trenches here were 200 to 300 yards apart. The French with great rapidity dug approach trenches. From this running still further out, saps were cut leading toward the German lines. These saps were occupied by listening sentinels and armored machine gun emplacements. From the bottom of the taking-off parallel steps

Mr. Lloyd-George, replying, declared that the answer to all criticisms could be found in the prime minister's thrilling peroration today. After all, he said, this was a military rather than a diplomatic affair. As a matter of fact, Viscount Grey had anticipated President Wilson's statement.

There was a great difference between intervention to secure an international complication after the war to enforce world peace and intervention at a moment like the present. Intervention now would be a military triumph for Germany, and military disaster for Great Britain and he claims the right as secretary for war to express his opinion on such a matter. He did not intend to withdraw a single syllable of what he said. It was not merely the expression of his own opinion, he declared, but the expression of the opinion of the cabinet of the war committee and of the military advisors of every ally.

**SECOND TOUR
OF THE WEST**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 11.—(On board President Wilson's Special.)—President Wilson was on his way to Indianapolis tonight on his second invasion of the middle west since the campaign opened. He will deliver two speeches and review a parade tomorrow in connection with a good roads celebration. His visit to Indianapolis was announced as entirely non-partisan.

The president is expected to make several short stops in Indiana and Ohio, but he reiterated tonight his determination not to make any campaign speeches from the rear platform of his private car.

The president remained on the observation platform of his car at Philadelphia this afternoon for 15 minutes, shaking hands with men and women. Tonight Mr. Wilson worked until late on the two speeches he will deliver tomorrow. He is due to arrive in Indianapolis at 10:55 tomorrow morning and will leave for Long Branch again at 5:45 o'clock in the afternoon, reaching Shadow Lawn Friday afternoon.

were cut in the earth which led to the level ground.

Up these steps the companies chosen for the assault sprang on the signal, spread out in open formation and dashed forward in sections toward the German works which had previously been almost battered out of existence by the French guns. An artillery curtain of fire had been started by the Germans to prevent the arrival of the French reinforcements, but its effect on the French troops was almost nil.

The correspondent, before the assault, watched French trench mortars plying great five hundred pound missiles directly into the German trenches some 200 yards from where the correspondent stood. The slow flight of a projectile could be followed from the muzzle of the gun to its destination and enormous black clouds of earth were thrown up by the explosion.

Pursuing Rumanians

BERLIN (via London), Oct. 11.—Pursuit of the second Rumanian army beaten by the Austro-Germans at Kronstadt in Transylvania, continues, according to the German statement today. The Rumanians, the statement adds, have been defeated in the Alt valley.

Admission of Loss

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—German troops in a salient projecting towards the town of Verdun on the Somme, have been cut off by the French forces, it was stated in the German official statement given out today.

Teuton Attacks Repulsed

BUCHARST (via London), Oct. 11.—South of Hermannstadt, Rumanian troops have repulsed attacks with heavy losses and have made some progress east of Jiuvalley. Around Kronstadt and in the Calman mountains, north of Kronstadt, the Rumanians are retreating, says the official statement issued today.

Neutrals Take German Loan

BERLIN (via wireless to Sayville), Oct. 11.—Subscriptions from neutral countries to the fifth German war loan, says the Overseas News Agency, surpassed those received for the fourth issue.

Greeks Accept Demands

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Greece has accepted the demands of the allied powers, says the Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent.

The dispatch says that the Greek government had accepted the terms of the ultimatum of acceptance. A telephone message received in Athens from Piraeus says that the handing over of the Greek navy to the allied naval authorities has already begun.

The lighter craft will be handed over intact so as to enable them to be despatched to the provisional government at Saloniki. The heavier vessels will be dismantled and left where they are.

**REED CLAIMS THAT
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"We are at peace with all the nations of Europe," he said. "Our labor is employed at higher wages than at any time in the world's history. The sound of muffled drums is not heard in our streets, nor is there wailing of wives and mothers in our homes."

"Which of the conditions do you desire to change? Unless you intend to change the conditions, what reason can be assigned for expelling from office the men whose policies have brought these conditions?"

MURDER SUSPECT

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A man who described himself as Norris, German, 30 years old, was arrested here tonight on a technical charge of vagrancy after a police sergeant had asserted he saw the man Monday night near a tenement house in the cellar of which, Tillie Brown, an 11-year-old school girl, was found murdered. According to the police, Brown's clothing apparently was bloodstained.

AN IMPORTER OF ARMS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CALIFORNIA, Cal. (Oct. 11.—F. Dato, brother-in-law of Colonel Esteban Cantu, military governor of Lower California, was arrested here tonight, charged with violating the neutrality laws. He was taken into custody on instructions from Charles T. Walton, United States marshal at Los Angeles, who said that Dato had been charged with importing arms from this country into Mexico. He will be held for the grand jury, according to the authorities.

**HUGHES' THEME
AMERICANISM
AND COURAGE**

(Continued from Page One)

It is a policy of security, of self respect. When this nation forgets the dignity of its own citizenship, and the rights of its own citizens, it will enter upon a period of decadence; it will invite insults, and will surely end in overwhelming disaster.

"No party can stand before the American people and say that it will not maintain American rights, and I propose that this shall not simply be said but that it shall be done."

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Woolen Skirts

\$5.95

A special lot of unusual values

A great assortment of serges, in blue and black; black, white, and colored checks, plaids, novelties, corduroy, and velvet, some with pockets, some plain tailored, others with pleats and wide panels in front and back, on the circular rack, each \$5.95.

Children's School Dresses

Unusual values at \$1.39

Percales and gingham in plaids, stripes and plain colors, daintily and individually trimmed, strongly made, sizes 6 to 14 years, choice, \$1.39. Ready-to-wear dept.

The Children's "Very Own" Stationery

Dainty little stationery for the children, each double sheet is headed with a colored picture showing children at play. Many designs to select from. 24 double sheets, 24 envelopes, per box 29c.

Children's Party Invitations

With pictures at heading, and printed with the invitation all ready to fill in the names, dates, etc. 12 invitations, 12 envelopes, per box 25c.

Baby Arrival Announcements